

# News

United States  
Department  
of Labor



---

Bureau of Labor Statistics

New York Office

---

**Internet Address:** <http://www.bls.gov/ro2/home.htm>  
**Information:** Martin Kohli, (646) 264-3620  
**Media Contact:** Michael L. Dolfman, (212) 337-2500

**For Release: April 8, 2008**

## **EMPLOYMENT IN THE NEW YORK AREA ROSE 0.9 PERCENT OVER THE YEAR IN FEBRUARY 2008**

Total nonfarm employment for the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island Metropolitan Statistical Area<sup>1</sup> stood at 8,486,700 in February 2008, 74,400 or 0.9 percent above its year-ago level, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Regional Commissioner Michael L. Dolfman pointed out that the area's job growth rate has been slowing down since peaking at 1.9 percent in December 2006. In comparison, the nation has been growing at a slower rate since March 2006 when growth peaked at 2.1 percent.

New York City accounted for most of the area's job growth in February, adding 46,900 jobs over the year, an increase of 1.3 percent. This was the City's smallest percentage gain over a 12-month period since October 2005, when it was also 1.3 percent. (See chart A. All data in this release are not seasonally adjusted; accordingly, over-the-year analysis is used throughout.) Despite the slowdown in employment growth, New York City, as well as the entire metropolitan area, surpassed the 0.6-percent rate of increase for the nation in February 2008.

---

<sup>1</sup> The New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa. Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) consists of New York City, Nassau, Putnam, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester Counties in New York; Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, and Union Counties in New Jersey; and Pike County, Pennsylvania. For convenience, the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island MSA is referred to as the New York area throughout this release.

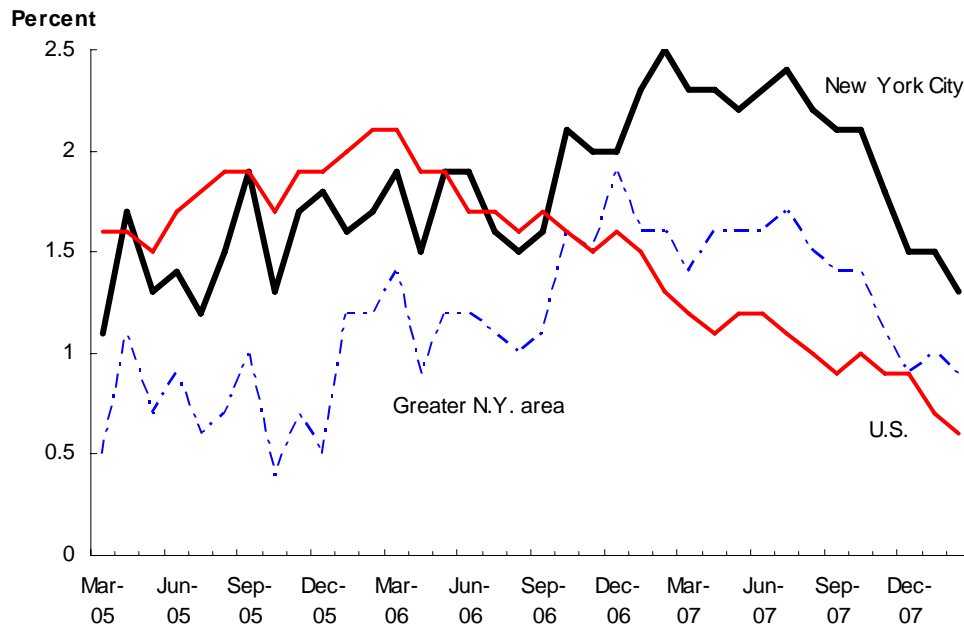


---

**Round-the-clock recorded messages** for the **Consumer Price Index** and a variety of other **Bureau of Labor Statistics** data are available by dialing the **New York Information Office's** main telephone number: **(646) 264-3600**. For recorded messages, press '2'.

---

**Chart A. Total nonfarm employment, over-the-year percent change, the greater New York area, New York City, and the United States, March 2005 - February 2008**



### Industry employment in the New York area

In the New York area, employment advanced in all but two industry supersectors from February 2007 to February 2008, with two supersectors adding more than 15,000 jobs. The job count in the education and health services supersector increased by 20,100 over the year; however, this was the smallest gain posted since August 2005. Leisure and hospitality followed with a gain of 18,000, and trade, transportation, and utilities and professional and business services added 12,600 and 11,800 jobs, respectively. For professional and business services, this was the smallest advance since May 2005. Within this supersector, the slowdown was particularly evident in the professional, scientific, and technical services industry. From January 2006 through October 2007, the 12-month gains in this industry were never less than 20,000. Since then, job gains have slowed considerably, from 14,100 in November 2007 to 3,200 in February 2008. Four supersectors (government; natural resources, mining, and construction; other services; and information) had increases between 4,000 and 10,000. In contrast to these widespread gains, employment losses were confined to financial activities and manufacturing, which shed 2,300 and 16,100 jobs, respectively, over the year.

Leisure and hospitality had the second largest numeric increase in jobs in the New York area in February 2008, but it had the largest over-the-year percentage gain, 3.0 percent. Natural resources, mining, and construction had the next highest rate of job growth, 2.7 percent, followed by other services, 2.2 percent. Two additional supersectors—information and education and health—had employment growth of 1.5 and 1.4 percent, respectively.

At the national level, the natural resources and mining supersector, published separately from construction, recorded the sharpest growth in employment, up 4.9 percent from February a year ago. Education and health had the next highest rate of job growth, 3.0 percent, followed by leisure and hospitality, 2.5 percent. Two other supersectors, professional and business services and government, had percentage increases of 1.2 or 1.1 percent.

Four supersectors in the United States lost jobs from February 2007 to February 2008. In construction, employment dropped 3.4 percent, the 11<sup>th</sup> consecutive month of over-the-year job losses. Manufacturing jobs were down 2.1 percent. Employment in financial activities and information shrank by 1.4 and 0.6

percent, respectively. In comparison, employment in manufacturing declined 3.6 percent in the greater New York area, finance was down 0.3 percent, but information expanded by 1.5 percent.

### Metropolitan divisions

The New York area contains four metropolitan divisions, essentially separately identifiable employment centers within a metropolitan area. Each of these divisions added jobs from February 2007 to February 2008. Not unexpectedly, the New York-White Plains-Wayne Metropolitan Division, comprising over 60 percent of the area workforce, experienced the largest employment gain, 56,400. Still, this was the smallest over-the-year increase in 18 months—since August 2006; during this period, employment gains reached a high of 109,600. The Nassau-Suffolk Metropolitan Division posted the next largest increase, 13,800, and the Newark-Union Metropolitan Division followed with an increase of 3,000. The Edison-New Brunswick Metropolitan Division recorded the smallest job gain, 1,200; only one year earlier, the over-the-year increase had been 12,100.

The New York-White Plains-Wayne Metropolitan Division consists of New York City and two three-county areas: Putnam-Rockland-Westchester in New York and Bergen-Hudson-Passaic in New Jersey. Of these three components, New York City accounted for most of the division's, not to mention the metropolitan area's, over-the-year increase in employment with the addition of 46,900 jobs in February. Putnam-Rockland-Westchester gained 6,300 jobs, and Bergen-Hudson-Passaic, 3,200.

February 2008 job growth in New York City was led by trade, transportation, and utilities, which expanded by 12,800. Education and health services shared the next largest increase (9,200) with leisure and hospitality. Not surprisingly, these three supersectors also added the most jobs in the New York-White Plains-Wayne Metropolitan Division.

Among the four metropolitan divisions in the greater New York area, both New York-White Plains-Wayne and Nassau-Suffolk exceeded the nation in employment growth, with each expanding 1.1 percent over the year. (See chart 1.) Growth in the two other divisions lagged the national average—Newark-Union added jobs at a 0.3-percent pace, while Edison-New Brunswick barely grew, at 0.1 percent.

**Table A. Nonfarm employment, New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, not seasonally adjusted**  
(Numbers in thousands)

Area	2007 Feb.	2007 Dec.	2008 Jan.	2008 Feb. p	Change from Feb. 2007 to Feb. p 2008
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island	8,412.3	8,737.4	8,474.8	8,486.7	74.4
Edison-New Brunswick	1,012.9	1,049.0	1,015.7	1,014.1	1.2
Nassau-Suffolk	1,232.0	1,296.4	1,246.7	1,245.8	13.8
New York-White Plains-Wayne	5,147.7	5,343.1	5,189.1	5,204.1	56.4
Bergen-Hudson-Passaic	894.2	924.5	897.3	897.4	3.2
New York City	3,690.3	3,826.7	3,721.9	3,737.2	46.9
Putnam-Rockland-Westchester	563.2	591.9	569.9	569.5	6.3
Newark-Union	1,019.7	1,048.9	1,023.3	1,022.7	3.0

p = preliminary.

NOTE: The Edison-New Brunswick Metropolitan Division consists of Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean, and Somerset Counties in New Jersey. The Nassau-Suffolk Metropolitan Division consists of Nassau and Suffolk Counties in New York. The New York-White Plains-Wayne Metropolitan Division consists of New York City and Westchester, Rockland, and Putnam Counties in New York; and Bergen, Hudson, and Passaic Counties in New Jersey. The Newark-Union Metropolitan Division consists of Essex, Hunterdon, Morris, Sussex, and Union Counties in New Jersey; and Pike County in Pennsylvania.

*Industry supersectors.* In February 2008, employment growth in the New York division was led by natural resources, mining, and construction, up 3.3 percent. (See table 1.) Despite relative strength, job growth failed to keep pace with the over-the-year percentage increases in 2006 and 2007. This supersector's employment growth was fueled by a 3.9-percent increase in New York City. Specifically, job gains in building construction were up 6.8 percent over the year, though this was the slowest pace recorded in the City since December 2005. Among the other supersectors in the New York division, strong growth also occurred in leisure and hospitality (2.9 percent) and information (2.6 percent). Four additional supersectors (other services; trade, transportation, and utilities; education and health; and financial activities) had job growth rates over 1.0 percent. In the City, a 1.3-percent increase in financial activities employment was driven largely by the securities industry, which advanced 1.5 percent; still, this was its slowest rate of growth since February 2004.

Manufacturing was the only supersector in the New York division to experience a loss in jobs from February a year ago, declining 5.6 percent. Employment losses were concentrated in New York City (6,900) and Bergen-Hudson-Passaic (4,300).

In the Nassau-Suffolk Metropolitan Division, employment growth was led by leisure and hospitality at 5.5 percent, followed closely by natural resources, mining, and construction at 5.4 percent. Four other supersectors (education and health, other services, professional and business services, and government) posted job growth of 0.9 percent or higher. Manufacturing (-2.3 percent) and financial activities (-4.0 percent) were the only two supersectors to record job losses.

In the Newark-Union Metropolitan Division, other services (3.9 percent), leisure and hospitality (2.0 percent), and education and health services (1.8 percent) experienced the fastest rates of job growth from February 2007 to February 2008. Manufacturing and financial activities were the only supersectors to report job losses at 0.9 and 3.8 percent, respectively.

In the Edison-New Brunswick Metropolitan Division, other services had the fastest rate of job growth at 4.1 percent. Other job gainers included professional and business services (2.4 percent), government (1.7 percent), and leisure and hospitality (1.4 percent). Job losses in Edison's other supersectors, however, nearly offset the gains.

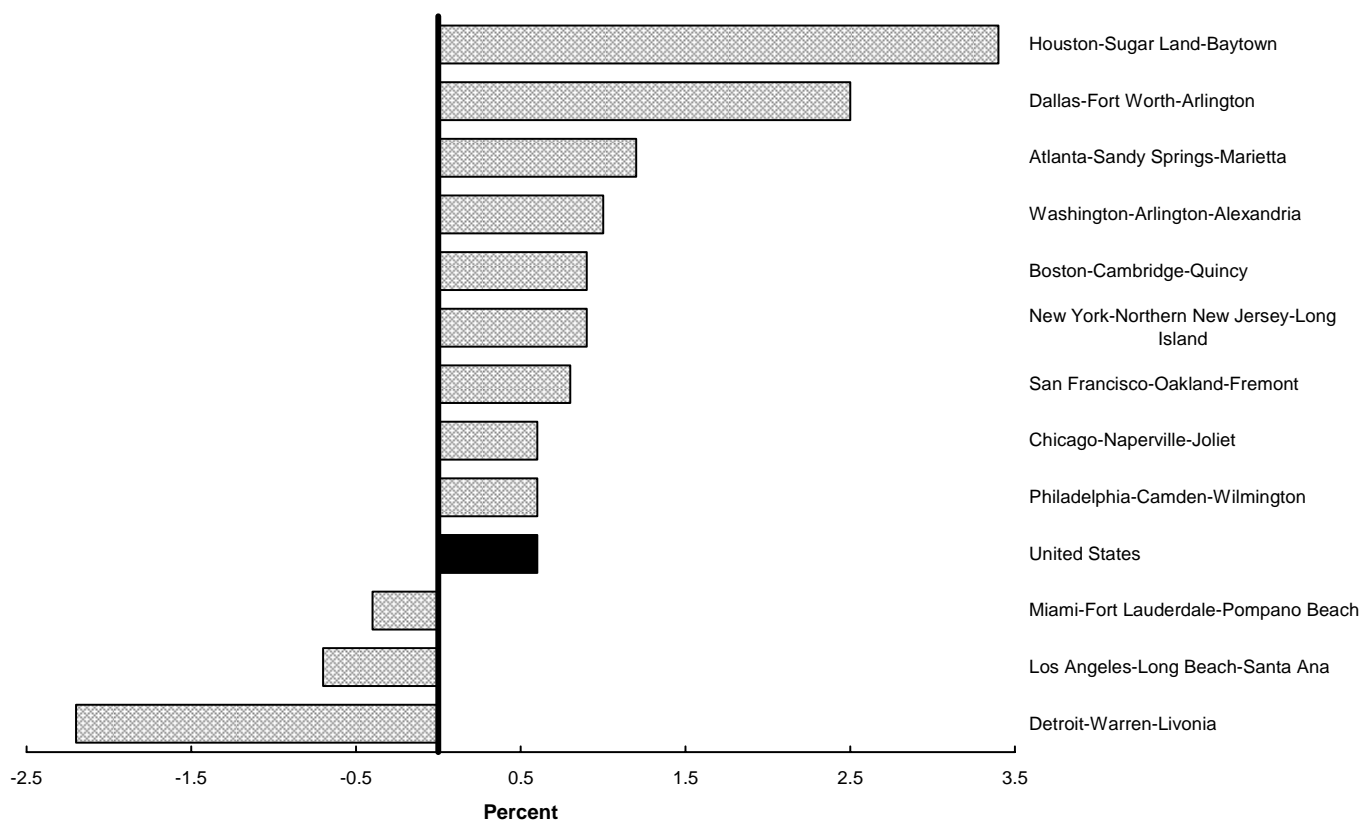
With five supersectors shedding jobs in the Edison-New Brunswick Metropolitan Division, losses were more widespread than in the New York area's other divisions. Percentage declines were largest in information (4.2 percent) and financial activities (4.0 percent). Manufacturing and natural resources, mining, and construction reported employment declines of 2.6 and 2.3 percent, respectively. The rate of job loss was smallest in trade, transportation, and utilities, 0.9 percent.

### Employment in the 12 largest areas

The New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island area was 1 of the nation's 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas in February 2008. Nine of these 12 areas experienced over-the-year job growth equal to or greater than the national increase of 0.6 percent. The top two high-growth areas experienced employment gains greater than 2.0 percent—Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, Tex., (3.4 percent) and Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, Tex. (2.5 percent). Seven areas had employment growth in the range from 1.2 to 0.6 percent.

Three of the largest areas lost employment over the year. Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich., had the sharpest decline (-2.2 percent). Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif., and Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, Fla., recorded smaller contractions of 0.7 and 0.4 percent, respectively. (See chart B and table 2.)

**Chart B. Over-the-year percent change in employment, 12 largest areas and the United States, February 2008**



For six of the largest metropolitan areas—Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Miami, and Washington D.C.—the supersector with the largest percentage increase, among those industries adding at least 1,000 jobs in February 2008, was education and health services. However, in Texas, natural resources and mining was the fastest growing supersector in Houston, and in Dallas, natural resources, mining, and construction was the growth leader. Among those industries losing at least 1,000 jobs from February a year ago, financial activities had the largest percentage decline in 5 of the 12 areas—Atlanta, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Washington, D.C.—and manufacturing in 4 others—Dallas, Detroit, New York, and Philadelphia.

Of the 12 metropolitan areas, Houston had the largest increase in jobs from February a year ago, 86,000. Both New York and Dallas added over 70,000 jobs. No other area had an employment increase over 30,000. By contrast, both Los Angeles and Detroit shed more than 30,000 jobs.

## Technical Note

This release presents nonfarm payroll employment estimates from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program for the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island Metropolitan Statistical Area and the 12 largest metropolitan areas. The rankings were based on population estimates by the U.S. Census Bureau in 2007. The CES program is a Federal-State cooperative endeavor.

### Employment

**Definitions.** Employment data refer to persons on establishment payrolls who receive pay for any part of the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. Persons are counted at their place of work rather than at their place of residence; those appearing on more than one payroll are counted on each payroll. Industries are classified on the basis of their principal activity in accordance with the 2007 version of the North American Industry Classification System.

**Method of estimation.** The employment data are estimated using a "link relative" technique in which a ratio (link relative) of current-month employment to that of the previous month is computed from a sample of establishments reporting for both months. The estimates of employment for the current month are obtained by multiplying the estimates for the previous month by these ratios. Small-domain models are used as the official estimators for the approximately 39 percent of CES published series which have insufficient sample for direct sample-based estimates.

**Annual revisions.** Employment estimates are adjusted annually to a complete count of jobs, called benchmarks, derived principally from tax reports that are submitted by employers who are covered under state unemployment insurance (UI) laws. The benchmark information is used to adjust the monthly estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one and also to establish the level of employment for the new benchmark month. Thus, the benchmarking process establishes the level of employment, and the sample is used to measure the month-to-month changes in the level for the subsequent months.

### Reliability of the estimates

The estimates presented in this release are based on sample survey, administrative data, and modeling and, thus, are subject to sampling and other types of errors. Sampling error is a measure of sampling variability—that is, variation that occurs by chance because a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed. Survey data also are subject to nonsampling errors, such as those which can be introduced into the data collection and processing operations. Estimates not directly derived from sample surveys are subject to additional errors resulting from the specific estimation processes used. The sums of individual items may not always equal the totals shown in the same tables because of rounding.

**Employment estimates.** Measures of sampling error are available for state CES data at the total nonfarm and supersector level and for metropolitan area CES data. Information on recent benchmark revisions for states is available on the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/sae/>.

**Area definitions.** The substate area data published in this release reflect the standards and definitions established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget on November 20, 2007. A detailed list of the geographic definitions is available at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/bulletins/fy2008/b08-01.pdf>.

### Additional information

More complete information on the technical procedures used to develop these estimates and additional data appear in *Employment and Earnings Online*.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; TDD message referral phone: 1-800-877-8339.

**Table 1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island and United States, not seasonally adjusted**  
(Numbers in thousands)

Area and industry supersector	2007 Feb.	2007 Dec.	2008 Jan.	2008 Feb. p	Change from Feb. 2007 to Feb. p 2008	
					Number	Percent
United States						
Total nonfarm	135,641.0	138,934.0	135,912.0	136,441.0	800.0	0.6
Natural resources and mining	694.0	735.0	727.0	728.0	34.0	4.9
Construction	7,173.0	7,353.0	7,012.0	6,932.0	-241.0	-3.4
Manufacturing	13,886.0	13,787.0	13,632.0	13,593.0	-293.0	-2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	26,132.0	27,328.0	26,456.0	26,185.0	53.0	0.2
Information	3,025.0	3,032.0	2,993.0	3,007.0	-18.0	-0.6
Financial activities	8,303.0	8,249.0	8,185.0	8,186.0	-117.0	-1.4
Professional and business services	17,549.0	18,163.0	17,726.0	17,765.0	216.0	1.2
Education and health services	18,218.0	18,741.0	18,502.0	18,764.0	546.0	3.0
Leisure and hospitality	12,790.0	13,358.0	13,031.0	13,112.0	322.0	2.5
Other services	5,426.0	5,486.0	5,437.0	5,473.0	47.0	0.9
Government	22,445.0	22,702.0	22,211.0	22,696.0	251.0	1.1
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island Metropolitan Statistical Area						
Total nonfarm	8,412.3	8,737.4	8,474.8	8,486.7	74.4	0.9
Natural resources, mining, and construction	330.3	368.0	344.2	339.1	8.8	2.7
Manufacturing	453.3	445.0	437.0	437.2	-16.1	-3.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,583.8	1,680.9	1,614.1	1,596.4	12.6	0.8
Information	287.0	294.1	290.5	291.2	4.2	1.5
Financial activities	789.9	798.2	787.9	787.6	-2.3	-0.3
Professional and business services	1,260.8	1,321.7	1,272.7	1,272.6	11.8	0.9
Education and health services	1,440.3	1,478.7	1,444.3	1,460.4	20.1	1.4
Leisure and hospitality	605.5	654.5	619.6	623.5	18.0	3.0
Other services	362.4	375.7	368.6	370.3	7.9	2.2
Government	1,299.0	1,320.6	1,295.9	1,308.4	9.4	0.7
Edison-New Brunswick Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	1,012.9	1,049.0	1,015.7	1,014.1	1.2	0.1
Natural resources, mining, and construction	43.5	47.8	44.3	42.5	-1.0	-2.3
Manufacturing	74.2	73.2	72.4	72.3	-1.9	-2.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	224.9	238.0	226.2	222.9	-2.0	-0.9
Information	30.9	30.4	29.9	29.6	-1.3	-4.2
Financial activities	62.5	60.4	60.5	60.0	-2.5	-4.0
Professional and business services	168.9	180.2	172.7	172.9	4.0	2.4
Education and health services	138.8	139.6	138.3	139.2	0.4	0.3
Leisure and hospitality	72.6	78.4	73.9	73.6	1.0	1.4
Other services	46.1	48.2	47.5	48.0	1.9	4.1
Government	150.5	152.8	150.0	153.1	2.6	1.7
Nassau-Suffolk Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	1,232.0	1,296.4	1,246.7	1,245.8	13.8	1.1
Natural resources, mining, and construction	64.4	73.9	70.2	67.9	3.5	5.4
Manufacturing	84.2	83.6	82.2	82.3	-1.9	-2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	266.7	286.7	272.5	268.3	1.6	0.6
Information	28.0	27.9	27.9	28.0	0.0	0.0
Financial activities	79.6	78.9	76.9	76.4	-3.2	-4.0
Professional and business services	155.8	166.0	156.6	157.3	1.5	1.0
Education and health services	209.6	218.0	212.1	214.3	4.7	2.2
Leisure and hospitality	88.0	98.6	92.7	92.8	4.8	5.5
Other services	51.4	53.5	52.3	52.4	1.0	1.9
Government	204.3	209.3	203.3	206.1	1.8	0.9

**Table 1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island and United States, not seasonally adjusted—continued**

(Numbers in thousands)

Area and industry supersector	2007 Feb.	2007 Dec.	2008 Jan.	2008 Feb. p	Change from Feb. 2007 to Feb. p 2008	
					Number	Percent
New York-White Plains-Wayne Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	5,147.7	5,343.1	5,189.1	5,204.1	56.4	1.1
Natural resources, mining, and construction	182.1	201.9	188.3	188.1	6.0	3.3
Manufacturing	206.9	200.3	195.3	195.4	-11.5	-5.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	881.0	934.3	901.2	893.8	12.8	1.5
Information	204.0	211.1	208.3	209.4	5.4	2.6
Financial activities	571.3	583.6	576.7	577.6	6.3	1.1
Professional and business services	779.4	813.5	786.2	785.3	5.9	0.8
Education and health services	947.9	972.9	947.9	960.3	12.4	1.3
Leisure and hospitality	380.4	409.9	387.3	391.3	10.9	2.9
Other services	218.8	225.6	221.1	222.0	3.2	1.5
Government	775.9	790.0	776.8	780.9	5.0	0.6
New York City						
Total nonfarm	3,690.3	3,826.7	3,721.9	3,737.2	46.9	1.3
Natural resources, mining, and construction	117.6	130.5	121.6	122.2	4.6	3.9
Manufacturing	102.2	97.7	95.0	95.3	-6.9	-6.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	559.9	594.5	576.1	572.7	12.8	2.3
Information	163.9	169.9	167.2	168.3	4.4	2.7
Financial activities	461.5	472.3	466.9	467.6	6.1	1.3
Professional and business services	580.4	603.1	584.0	583.8	3.4	0.6
Education and health services	707.6	726.3	706.9	716.8	9.2	1.3
Leisure and hospitality	283.9	305.9	288.9	293.1	9.2	3.2
Other services	156.2	160.6	157.7	158.3	2.1	1.3
Government	557.1	565.9	557.6	559.1	2.0	0.4
Newark-Union Metropolitan Division						
Total nonfarm	1,019.7	1,048.9	1,023.3	1,022.7	3.0	0.3
Natural resources, mining, and construction	40.3	44.4	41.4	40.6	0.3	0.7
Manufacturing	88.0	87.9	87.1	87.2	-0.8	-0.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	211.2	221.9	214.2	211.4	0.2	0.1
Information	24.1	24.7	24.4	24.2	0.1	0.4
Financial activities	76.5	75.3	73.8	73.6	-2.9	-3.8
Professional and business services	156.7	162.0	157.2	157.1	0.4	0.3
Education and health services	144.0	148.2	146.0	146.6	2.6	1.8
Leisure and hospitality	64.5	67.6	65.7	65.8	1.3	2.0
Other services	46.1	48.4	47.7	47.9	1.8	3.9
Government	168.3	168.5	165.8	168.3	0.0	0.0

p =preliminary.

NOTE: Data are counts of jobs by place of work. Estimates are currently projected from March 2007 benchmark levels. Estimates subsequent to the current benchmark month are provisional and will be revised when new information becomes available.



**Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas, not seasonally adjusted**

(Numbers in thousands)

Area and industry supersector	2007 Feb.	2007 Dec.	2008 Jan.	2008 Feb. p	Change from Feb. 2007 to Feb. p 2008	
					Number	Percent
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA						
Total nonfarm	2,432.8	2,494.6	2,454.9	2,462.7	29.9	1.2
Natural resources and mining	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
Construction	138.7	138.5	136.2	137.2	-1.5	-1.1
Manufacturing	176.9	175.5	175.1	175.1	-1.8	-1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	556.4	581.2	564.7	561.7	5.3	1.0
Information	88.0	88.1	88.2	88.0	0.0	0.0
Financial activities	163.6	161.1	160.0	160.6	-3.0	-1.8
Professional and business services	402.9	414.9	407.4	410.2	7.3	1.8
Education and health services	249.8	259.9	257.1	258.0	8.2	3.3
Leisure and hospitality	227.8	236.7	230.9	233.3	5.5	2.4
Other services	96.5	98.2	97.3	97.7	1.2	1.2
Government	329.7	338.0	335.5	338.4	8.7	2.6
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH						
Total nonfarm	2,436.4	2,517.4	2,455.9	2,459.0	22.6	0.9
Natural resources and mining	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.2	25.0
Construction	88.9	99.0	90.8	87.5	-1.4	-1.6
Manufacturing	222.2	221.1	220.0	219.8	-2.4	-1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	411.1	434.7	417.9	410.5	-0.6	-0.1
Information	73.8	75.8	74.8	74.9	1.1	1.5
Financial activities	188.5	189.7	187.9	187.7	-0.8	-0.4
Professional and business services	395.3	412.4	401.6	402.9	7.6	1.9
Education and health services	463.8	474.8	466.6	475.7	11.9	2.6
Leisure and hospitality	201.5	215.2	206.2	205.1	3.6	1.8
Other services	86.6	87.9	86.3	86.7	0.1	0.1
Government	303.9	305.8	302.8	307.2	3.3	1.1
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI						
Total nonfarm	4,450.3	4,596.7	4,479.6	4,478.9	28.6	0.6
Natural resources and mining	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.2	0.1	4.8
Construction	188.5	210.0	194.4	188.6	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	483.3	482.4	480.2	478.9	-4.4	-0.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	911.9	961.0	929.6	920.7	8.8	1.0
Information	90.5	91.2	90.6	90.9	0.4	0.4
Financial activities	329.4	328.5	325.6	325.3	-4.1	-1.2
Professional and business services	713.9	750.1	720.7	722.0	8.1	1.1
Education and health services	586.1	600.0	593.5	597.1	11.0	1.9
Leisure and hospitality	381.1	399.5	384.3	385.4	4.3	1.1
Other services	194.4	199.0	196.5	196.2	1.8	0.9
Government	568.5	572.6	562.0	571.6	3.1	0.5
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX						
Total nonfarm	2,889.5	2,991.8	2,944.0	2,960.4	70.9	2.5
Natural resources, mining, and construction	179.9	190.4	188.6	191.6	11.7	6.5
Manufacturing	298.2	297.7	294.8	294.2	-4.0	-1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	612.1	643.9	625.7	623.4	11.3	1.8
Information	88.4	89.2	89.1	90.2	1.8	2.0
Financial activities	230.3	234.5	233.5	234.6	4.3	1.9
Professional and business services	428.3	444.4	433.6	435.1	6.8	1.6
Education and health services	308.7	324.8	323.0	326.1	17.4	5.6
Leisure and hospitality	264.9	278.7	273.1	276.0	11.1	4.2
Other services	105.2	108.1	106.8	107.6	2.4	2.3
Government	373.5	380.1	375.8	381.6	8.1	2.2

**Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas, not seasonally adjusted—continued**

(Numbers in thousands)

Area and industry supersector	2007 Feb.	2007 Dec.	2008 Jan.	2008 Feb. p	Change from Feb. 2007 to Feb. p 2008	
					Number	Percent
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI						
Total nonfarm	1,951.3	1,968.9	1,907.5	1,909.3	-42.0	-2.2
Natural resources, mining, and construction	62.4	68.2	60.8	57.9	-4.5	-7.2
Manufacturing	265.7	254.1	243.1	243.6	-22.1	-8.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	361.2	374.7	361.0	356.3	-4.9	-1.4
Information	34.2	33.6	33.3	33.5	-0.7	-2.0
Financial activities	112.2	110.0	109.7	109.7	-2.5	-2.2
Professional and business services	346.2	347.8	335.4	336.2	-10.0	-2.9
Education and health services	276.3	283.7	280.2	282.9	6.6	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	173.7	178.6	172.2	171.5	-2.2	-1.3
Other services	87.6	87.9	85.7	85.5	-2.1	-2.4
Government	231.8	230.3	226.1	232.2	0.4	0.2
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX						
Total nonfarm	2,495.0	2,612.8	2,566.0	2,581.0	86.0	3.4
Natural resources and mining	83.0	87.3	87.4	87.9	4.9	5.9
Construction	191.3	203.8	197.9	200.3	9.0	4.7
Manufacturing	228.8	236.7	234.3	233.7	4.9	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	504.4	541.5	522.4	519.7	15.3	3.0
Information	36.8	37.2	36.8	36.8	0.0	0.0
Financial activities	142.3	146.5	144.7	145.2	2.9	2.0
Professional and business services	366.6	390.0	384.1	387.1	20.5	5.6
Education and health services	276.6	289.3	287.7	290.1	13.5	4.9
Leisure and hospitality	218.9	229.0	225.3	227.0	8.1	3.7
Other services	92.4	94.5	93.7	94.8	2.4	2.6
Government	353.9	357.0	351.7	358.4	4.5	1.3
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA						
Total nonfarm	5,615.7	5,656.5	5,541.9	5,578.8	-36.9	-0.7
Natural resources and mining	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	0.1	2.0
Construction	257.9	253.3	245.9	245.3	-12.6	-4.9
Manufacturing	632.8	620.9	617.6	619.8	-13.0	-2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,085.3	1,123.3	1,090.3	1,089.5	4.2	0.4
Information	241.2	236.4	216.4	225.6	-15.6	-6.5
Financial activities	383.3	360.4	357.8	356.5	-26.8	-7.0
Professional and business services	875.9	881.7	869.2	873.3	-2.6	-0.3
Education and health services	630.6	643.9	629.7	640.3	9.7	1.5
Leisure and hospitality	553.3	569.9	557.0	562.0	8.7	1.6
Other services	192.6	196.1	193.7	195.8	3.2	1.7
Government	757.8	765.5	759.2	765.6	7.8	1.0
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL						
Total nonfarm	2,447.4	2,468.3	2,430.5	2,436.6	-10.8	-0.4
Natural resources and mining	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	-0.1	-12.5
Construction	161.9	152.2	147.7	146.2	-15.7	-9.7
Manufacturing	100.2	95.7	94.6	94.4	-5.8	-5.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	545.5	565.3	550.2	547.9	2.4	0.4
Information	51.9	52.3	51.5	51.8	-0.1	-0.2
Financial activities	182.8	180.9	178.6	177.1	-5.7	-3.1
Professional and business services	401.0	399.4	392.4	394.9	-6.1	-1.5
Education and health services	314.7	323.3	322.1	323.9	9.2	2.9
Leisure and hospitality	260.1	262.1	259.3	264.2	4.1	1.6
Other services	100.6	102.1	101.0	101.9	1.3	1.3
Government	327.9	334.3	332.4	333.6	5.7	1.7

**Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas, not seasonally adjusted—continued**

(Numbers in thousands)

Area and industry supersector	2007 Feb.	2007 Dec.	2008 Jan.	2008 Feb. p	Change from Feb. 2007 to Feb. p 2008	
					Number	Percent
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA						
Total nonfarm	8,412.3	8,737.4	8,474.8	8,486.7	74.4	0.9
Natural resources, mining, and construction	330.3	368.0	344.2	339.1	8.8	2.7
Manufacturing	453.3	445.0	437.0	437.2	-16.1	-3.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,583.8	1,680.9	1,614.1	1,596.4	12.6	0.8
Information	287.0	294.1	290.5	291.2	4.2	1.5
Financial activities	789.9	798.2	787.9	787.6	-2.3	-0.3
Professional and business services	1,260.8	1,321.7	1,272.7	1,272.6	11.8	0.9
Education and health services	1,440.3	1,478.7	1,444.3	1,460.4	20.1	1.4
Leisure and hospitality	605.5	654.5	619.6	623.5	18.0	3.0
Other services	362.4	375.7	368.6	370.3	7.9	2.2
Government	1,299.0	1,320.6	1,295.9	1,308.4	9.4	0.7
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD						
Total nonfarm	2,771.8	2,856.4	2,780.4	2,788.2	16.4	0.6
Natural resources, mining, and construction	117.9	128.4	121.1	118.5	0.6	0.5
Manufacturing	220.7	219.6	216.1	217.1	-3.6	-1.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	521.3	555.2	531.7	524.3	3.0	0.6
Information	56.4	58.0	57.5	57.7	1.3	2.3
Financial activities	219.6	219.2	217.0	216.9	-2.7	-1.2
Professional and business services	418.3	435.7	422.8	422.8	4.5	1.1
Education and health services	528.1	533.8	524.6	536.1	8.0	1.5
Leisure and hospitality	209.7	221.2	212.7	211.9	2.2	1.0
Other services	121.6	125.2	123.3	123.7	2.1	1.7
Government	358.2	360.1	353.6	359.2	1.0	0.3
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA						
Total nonfarm	2,012.9	2,062.3	2,018.5	2,028.7	15.8	0.8
Natural resources and mining	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
Construction	112.3	117.8	112.3	112.7	0.4	0.4
Manufacturing	137.8	137.7	136.5	136.7	-1.1	-0.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	358.7	373.7	360.7	356.9	-1.8	-0.5
Information	68.4	68.3	67.9	68.3	-0.1	-0.1
Financial activities	153.0	149.2	147.6	147.7	-5.3	-3.5
Professional and business services	349.8	363.0	355.8	358.2	8.4	2.4
Education and health services	230.2	233.0	228.2	232.9	2.7	1.2
Leisure and hospitality	204.4	213.4	207.5	209.1	4.7	2.3
Other services	73.4	75.6	74.0	74.9	1.5	2.0
Government	323.4	329.1	326.5	329.8	6.4	2.0
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV						
Total nonfarm	2,949.1	3,027.9	2,968.2	2,977.2	28.1	1.0
Natural resources, mining, and construction	178.9	182.4	177.2	175.1	-3.8	-2.1
Manufacturing	62.1	61.9	61.1	61.3	-0.8	-1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	396.6	420.5	406.0	399.3	2.7	0.7
Information	94.6	92.9	92.6	92.4	-2.2	-2.3
Financial activities	160.6	157.2	155.8	156.4	-4.2	-2.6
Professional and business services	664.9	683.6	672.2	676.5	11.6	1.7
Education and health services	329.3	337.0	331.5	338.2	8.9	2.7
Leisure and hospitality	239.0	251.5	243.4	243.8	4.8	2.0
Other services	179.9	182.0	181.0	181.6	1.7	0.9
Government	643.2	658.9	647.4	652.6	9.4	1.5

p =preliminary.

NOTE: Data are counts of jobs by place of work. Estimates are currently projected from March 2007 benchmark levels. Estimates subsequent to the current benchmark month are provisional and will be revised when new information becomes available.

**Chart 1. Over-the-year change in employment, metropolitan divisions in New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, February 2008**

